



CSIRC REPORTS

Monthly Analytic Synopsis

September FY17



EPA Computer Security Incident Response Capability



Table of Contents

Revision Log	ii
1 Executive Summary	1
1.1 (b) (5)	1
1.2 (b) (5)	2
2 BigFix Based Reports	2
2.1 (b) (5)	2
2.2 (b) (5)	12
3 Remedy Based Reports	14
3.1 (b) (5)	14
3.2 Event Report	15
3.3 Event Category Report	19
3.4 Attack Vector Report NIST SP 800-61 (rev 2)	23
4 (b) (5) MTIPS Based Reports	28
4.1 (b) (5)	28
4.1.1 (b) (5) MTIPS Blocked Category Definitions	28
5 Executive Level Reports	33
5.1 Successful Incident Attack Report PMC	33
6 (b) (5)	33
6.1 (b) (5)	33

List of Exhibits

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(b) (5)

(b) (5)

Exhibit 15: Event Report | Volume and Trending..... 16

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(b) (5)

Exhibit 21: Attack Vector Report | Trending25

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Revision Log

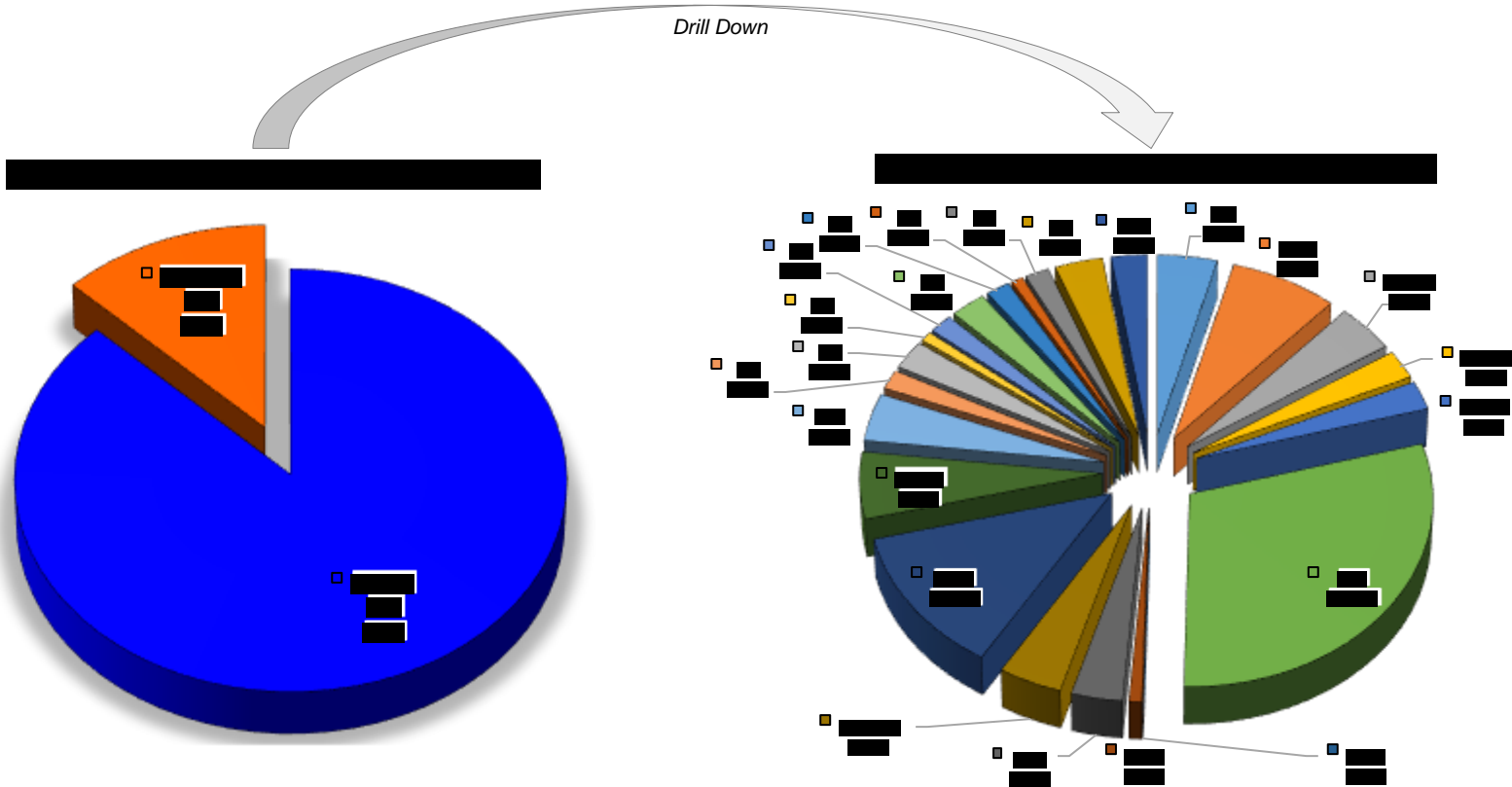
Date	Version No.	Description	Author	Reviewer	Review Date
08/05/2013	1.0	Release Version	(b) (5)		08/02/2013
08/05/2014	2.0	Version 2.0	(b) (5)		08/01/2014
10/05/2015	3.0	Version 3.0	(b) (5)		10/02/2015
03/07/2017	4.0	Version 4.0	(b) (5)		03/03/2017

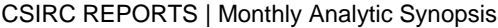


1 Executive Summary

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- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]





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A 15x15 grid of black and white squares. The pattern is complex, with black squares forming various shapes and structures. Notable features include a large black square at the top left, a vertical column of black squares in the center, and several horizontal and diagonal clusters of black squares. The overall pattern is symmetrical in a way that suggests a larger, repeating structure.

2 BigFix Based Reports

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3 Remedy Based Reports

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3.2 Event Report

Per NIST SP 800-61 (rev 2), an **Event** is any observable occurrence in a system or network. An **Incident** is a violation or imminent threat of violation of computer security policies, acceptable use policies, or standard security practices.

Examples of **Events** include the following:

- User receives a phishing email and does not click on the link.
- While browsing the Internet, a user receives a pop-up from Microsoft support stating their system has a virus and to call a 1-800 number to help resolve the issue. The request is ignored and the pop-up is simply closed.
- User attempts to access a particular webpage, but is inadvertently redirected to another webpage. The user is prompted to click on a link for a Flash Player update. No clicking takes place.

Examples of **Incidents** include the following:

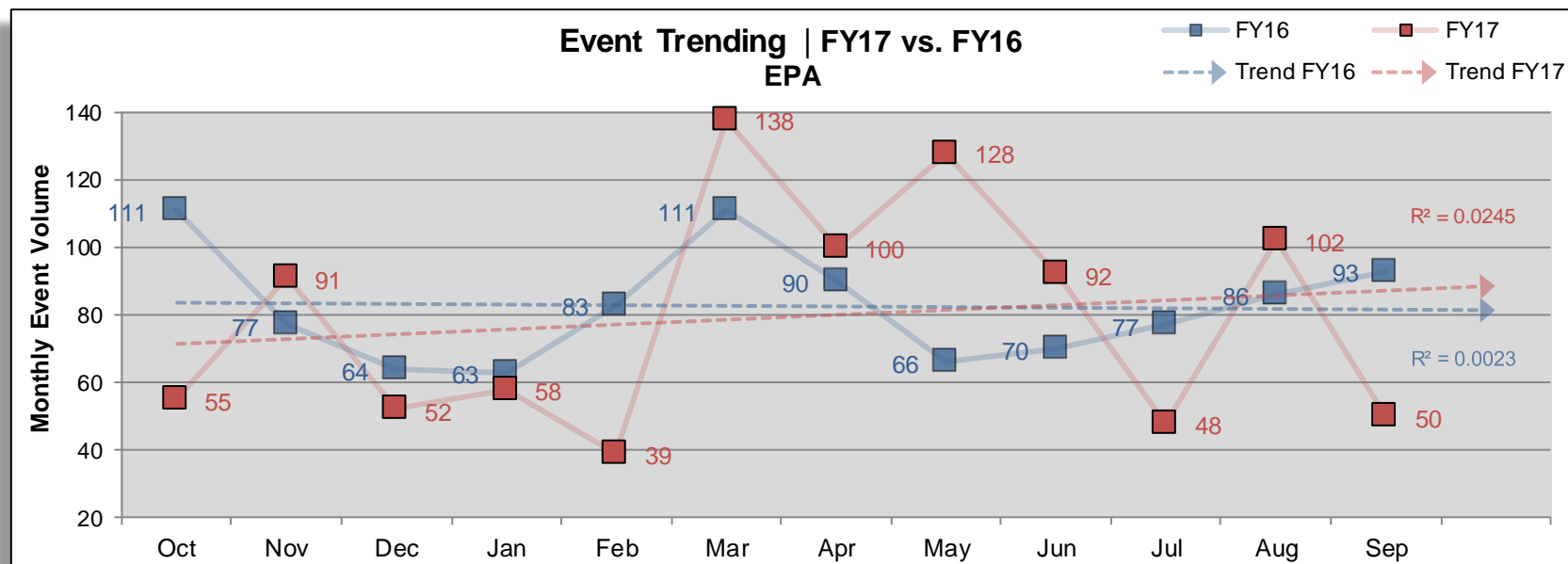
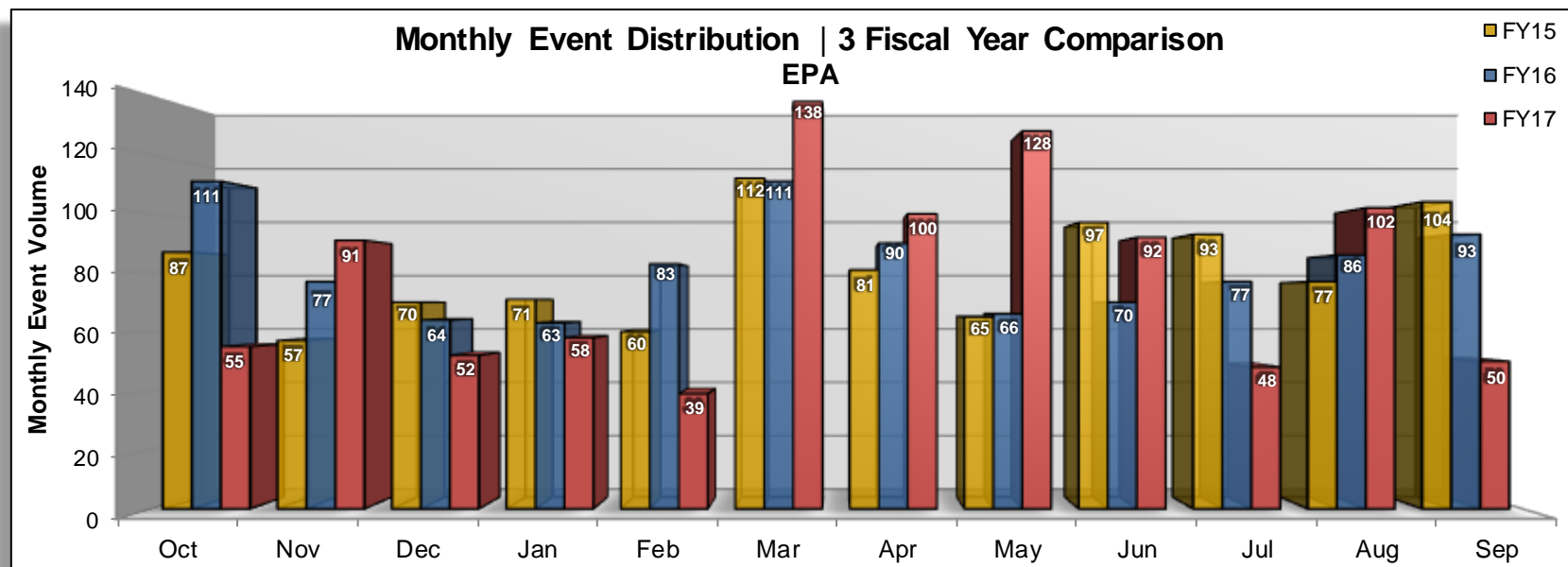
- User receives a phishing email & clicks on the link, which takes the user to a fake Microsoft website. LAN & password information is provided.
- While browsing the Internet, a user receives a pop-up from Microsoft support stating their system has a virus and to call a 1-800 number to help resolve the issue. The user calls the listed phone number and gets deceived into providing PII, CBI, or through a series of downloads allows the fake Microsoft technician unauthorized access to the system.
- User attempts to access a particular webpage, but is inadvertently redirected to another webpage. The user is prompted to click on a link for a Flash Player update. Upon clicking the link, a trojan horse is downloaded and a compromise takes place.

FY17	Corresponding Statistics for Computer Security Events
Average (monthly):	The agency is incurring an average of 79.4 computer security related events/incidents per month in FY17.
Average (daily):	The agency is incurring an average of 3.8 computer security related events/incidents per business day in FY17.
High Month:	March is currently the most active month in FY17 with 138 events/incidents. Represents 14.5% of all events/incidents in FY17.
Low Month:	February is currently the least active month in FY17 with 39 events/incidents. Represents 4.1% of all events/incidents in FY17.
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Trend (slope):	Events/Incidents for FY17 (Oct 2016 through Sep 2017) have an upward trend ▲ (i.e. slope of linear regression) of 0.0169 .

FY16	Corresponding Statistics for Computer Security Events
Average (monthly):	The agency incurred an average of 82.6 computer security related events/incidents per month in FY16.
Average (daily):	The agency incurred an average of 4.0 computer security related events/incidents per business day in FY16.
High Month:	October was the most active month in FY2016 with 111 events/incidents. Represented 11.2% of all events in FY16.
Low Month:	January was the least active month in FY2016 with 63 events/incidents. Represented 6.4% of all events in FY16.
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Trend (slope):	Events/Incidents for FY16 (Oct 2015 through Sep 2016) had a downward trend ▼ (i.e. slope of linear regression = -0.0104).



Exhibit 15: Event Report | Volume and Trending





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3.3 Event Category Report

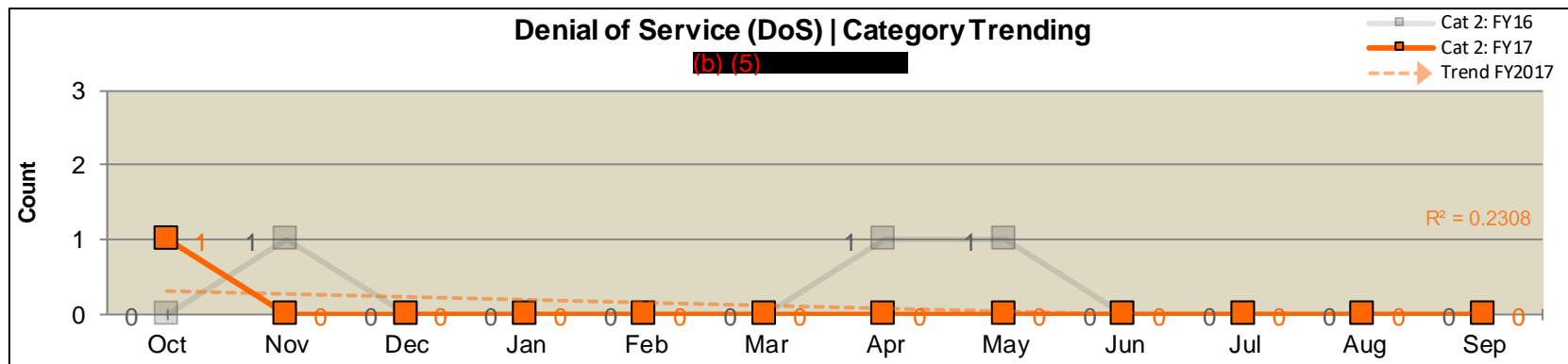
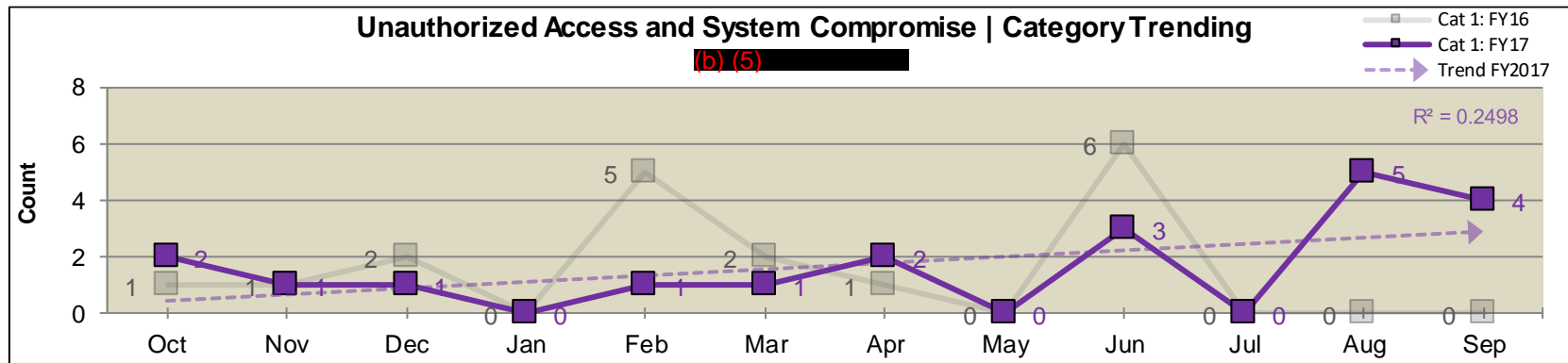
The purpose of this report is to show what attacks are occurring, the volume of each, and associated trending. Data for this report is derived from a monthly Remedy data extraction (i.e. Remedy Tier 2). Remedy Tier 2 adheres to the CSIRC Incident Categorization Matrix. Event data includes incidents unless otherwise noted. The report reflects exactly how the data is recorded in Remedy. Data is updated by the 5th business day of each month.

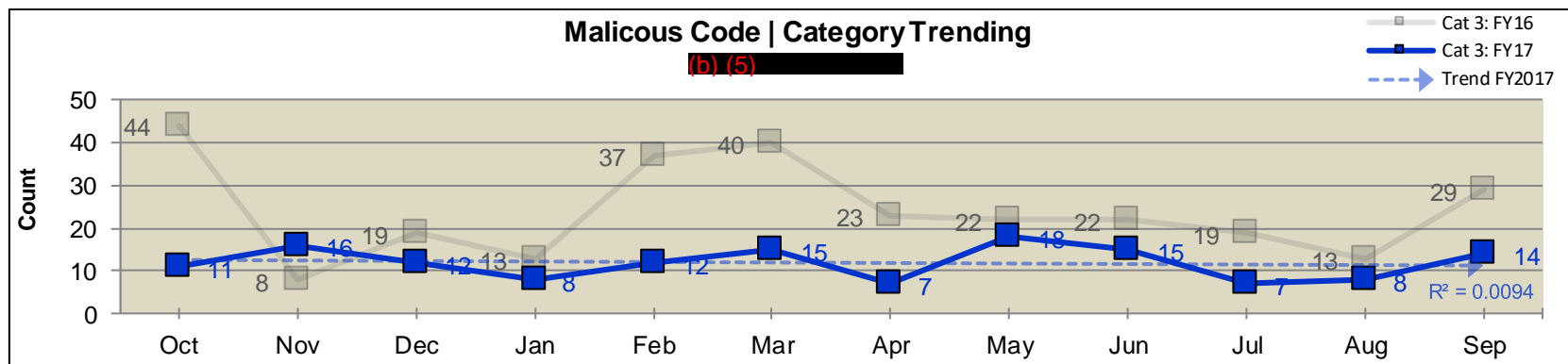
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Cat 0	Exercise / Network Defense Testing Default Criticality: Defined by exercise US-CERT Reporting Requirement: n/a
Cat 1	Unauthorized Access & System Compromise Default Criticality: High US-CERT Reporting Requirement: 1 hour
Cat 2	Denial of Service (DoS) Default Criticality: High US-CERT Reporting Requirement: 2 hours
Cat 3	Malicious Code Default Criticality: Medium US-CERT Reporting Requirement: 2 hours
Cat 4	Improper Usage Default Criticality: Medium US-CERT Reporting Requirement: Weekly
Cat 5	Unauthorized Scans / Probes / Attempted Access Default Criticality: Medium US-CERT Reporting Req: Monthly
Cat 6	Investigation Default Criticality: Medium US-CERT Reporting Requirement: n/a
Cat 7	Currently Unused
Cat 8	Personally Identifiable Information (PII) Default Criticality: Medium US-CERT Reporting Requirement: 1 hour

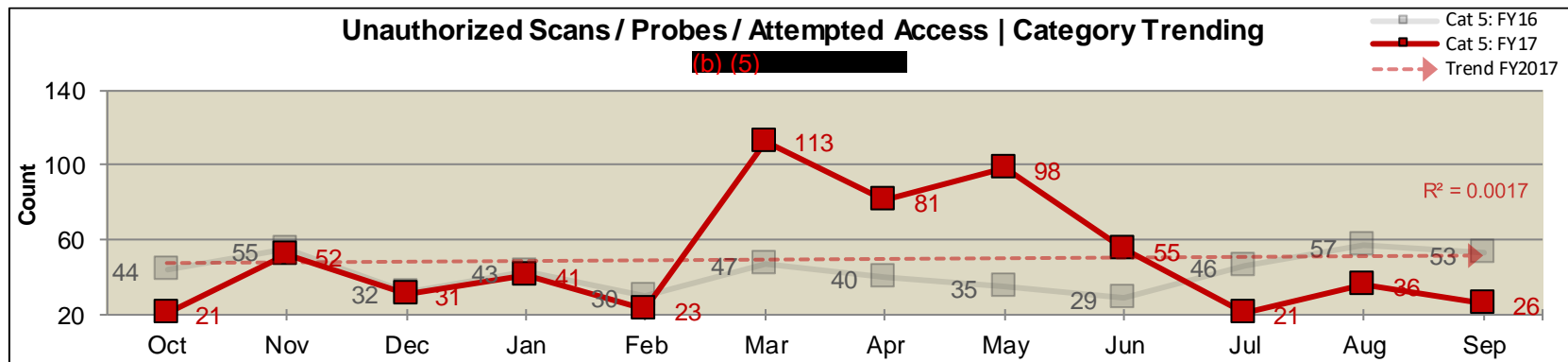


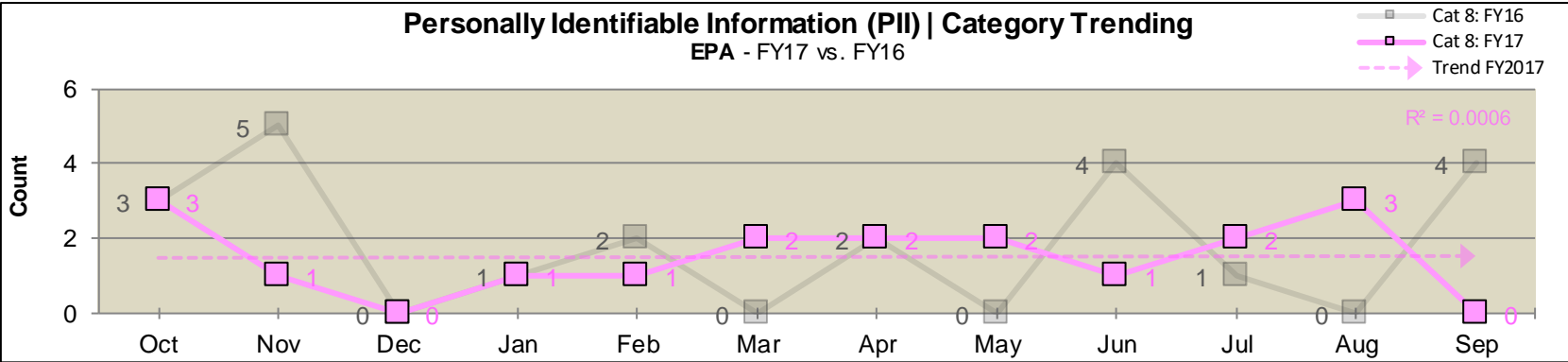
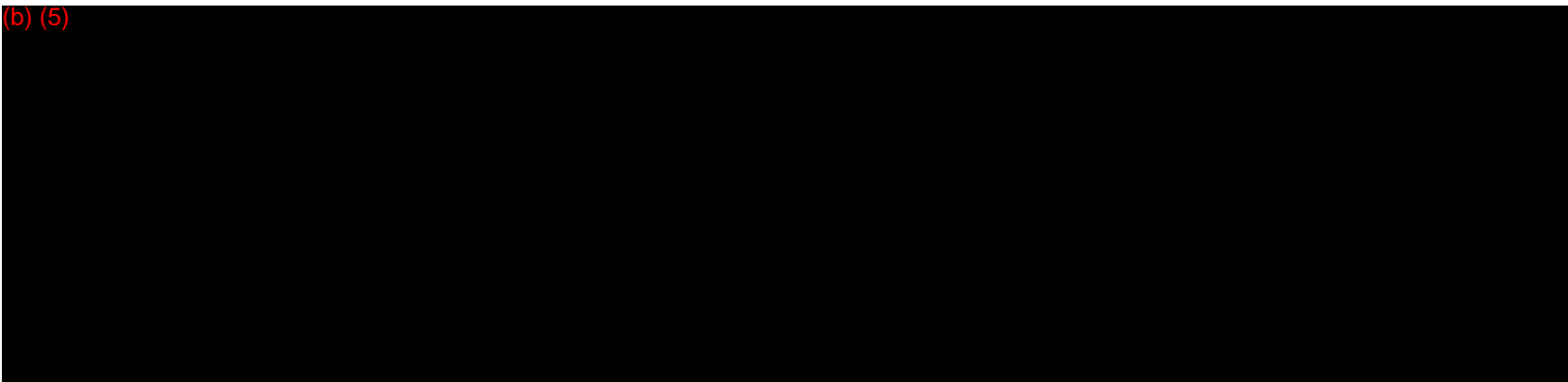
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3.4 Attack Vector Report | NIST SP 800-61 (rev 2)

The purpose of this report is to show how attacks are occurring, the volume of each, trending, and annual comparisons. Data for this report is derived from a monthly Remedy data extraction (i.e. Remedy Tier 3). Remedy Tier 3 adheres to the official NIST SP 800-61 (rev 2) attack vectors. Event data includes incidents unless otherwise noted. The report reflects exactly how the data is recorded in Remedy. Data is updated by the 5th business day of each month.

Attack Vector	NIST SP 800-61 (rev 2): Attack Vector Definitions
External / Removable Media:	An attack executed from removable media or a peripheral device—for example, malicious code spreading onto a system from an infected USB flash drive.
Attrition:	An attack that employs brute force methods to compromise, degrade, or destroy systems, networks, or services (e.g., a DDoS intended to impair or deny access to a service or application; a brute force attack against an authentication mechanism, such as passwords, CAPTCHAs, or digital signatures).
Web:	An attack executed from a website or web-based application—for example, a cross-site scripting attack used to steal credentials or a redirect to a site that exploits a browser vulnerability and installs malware.
Email:	An attack executed via an email message or attachment—for example, exploit code disguised as an attached document or a link to a malicious website in the body of an email message.
Impersonation:	An attack involving replacement of something benign with something malicious—for example, spoofing, man in the middle attacks, rogue wireless access points, and SQL injection attacks all involve impersonation.
Improper Usage:	Any incident resulting from violation of an organization's acceptable usage policies by an authorized user, excluding the above categories; (Ex) a user installs file sharing software, leading to the loss of data; or a user performs illegal activities on a system.
Loss or Theft of Equipment:	The loss or theft of a computing device or media used by the organization, such as a laptop, smartphone, or authentication token.
Other:	An attack that does not fit into any of the other categories.

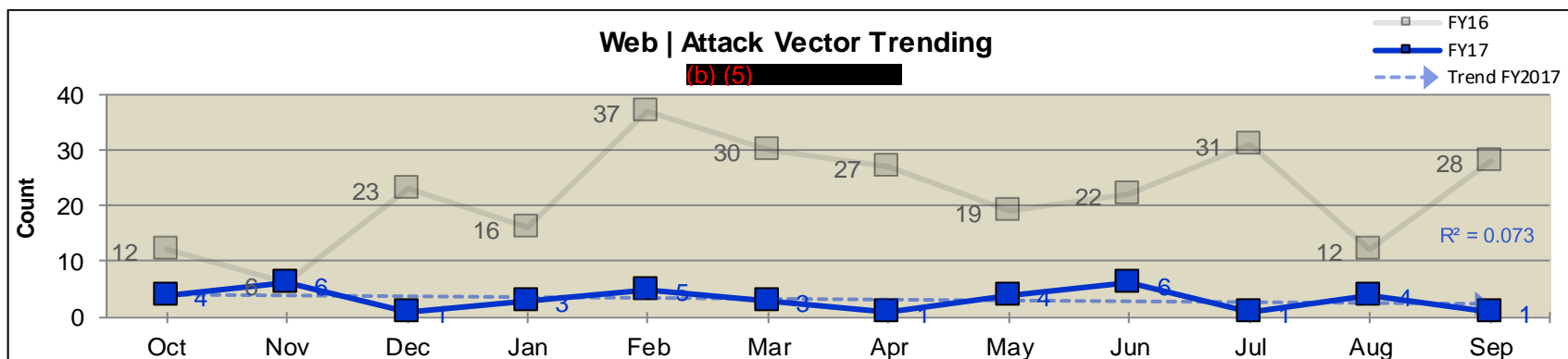
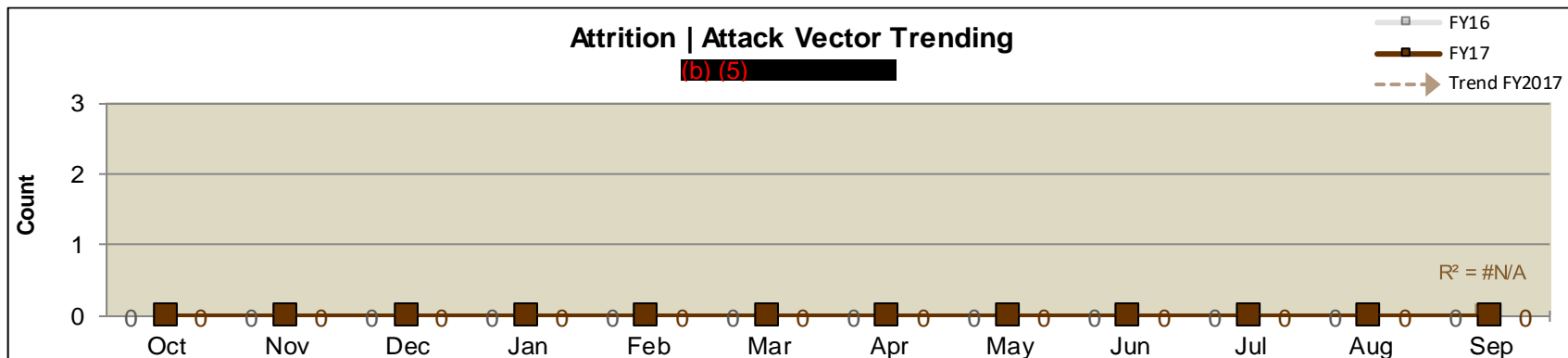
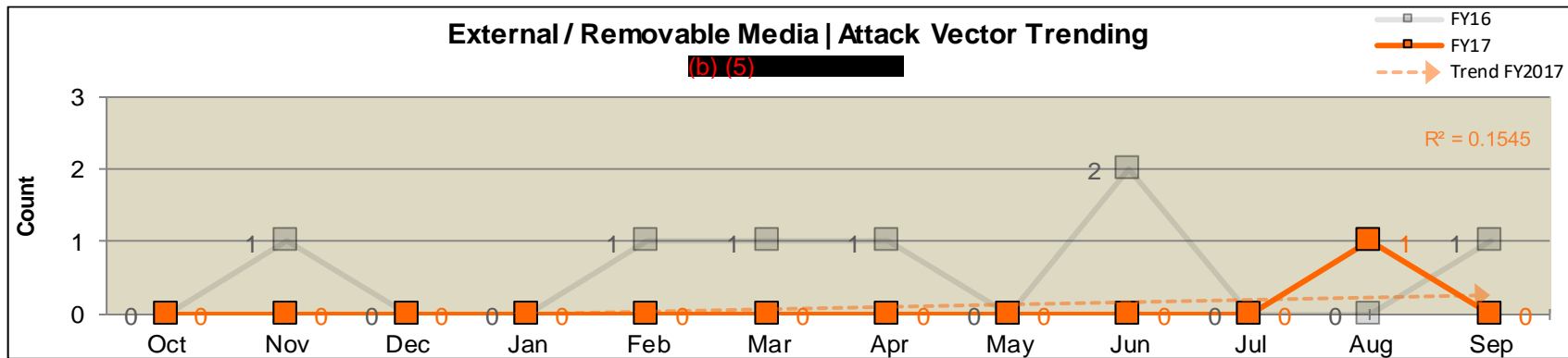


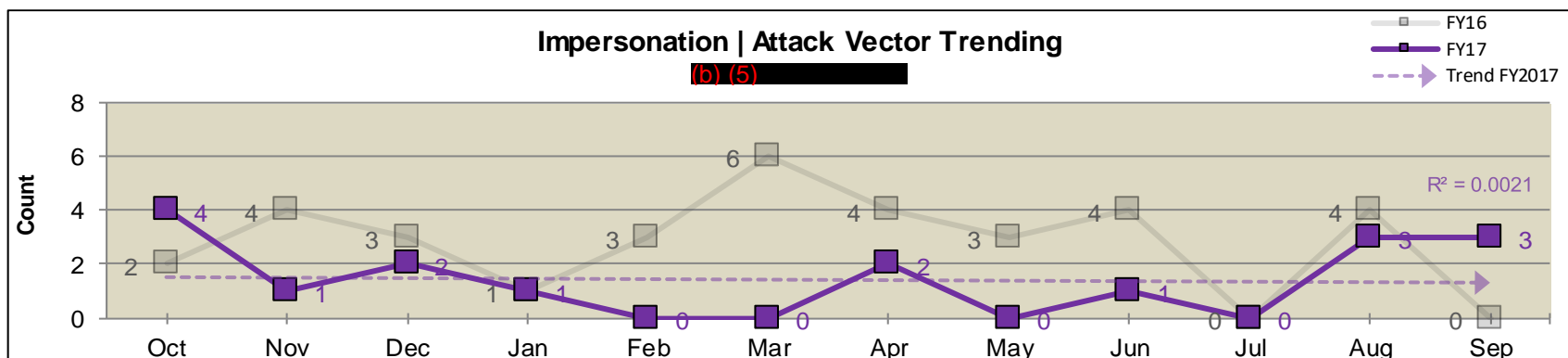
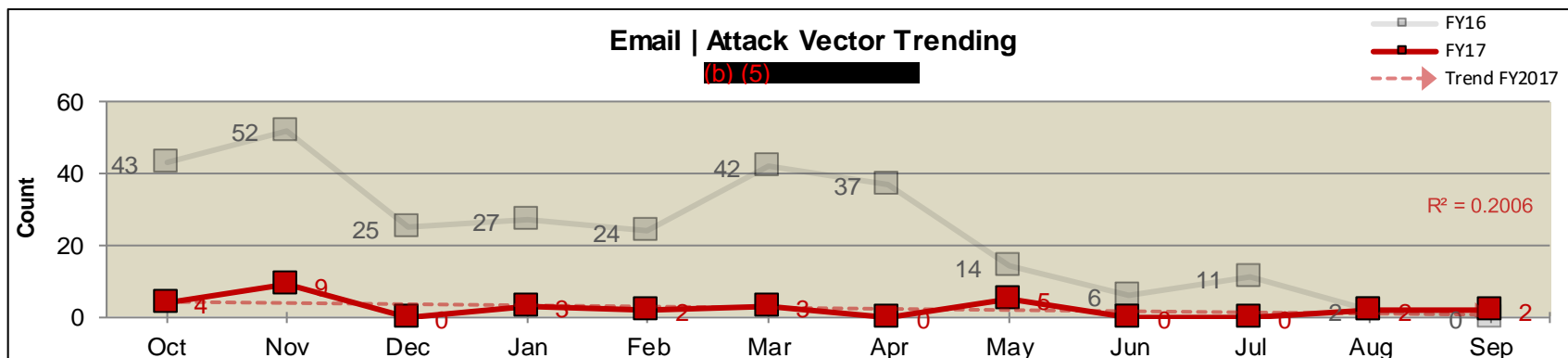
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Exhibit 21: Attack Vector Report | Trending

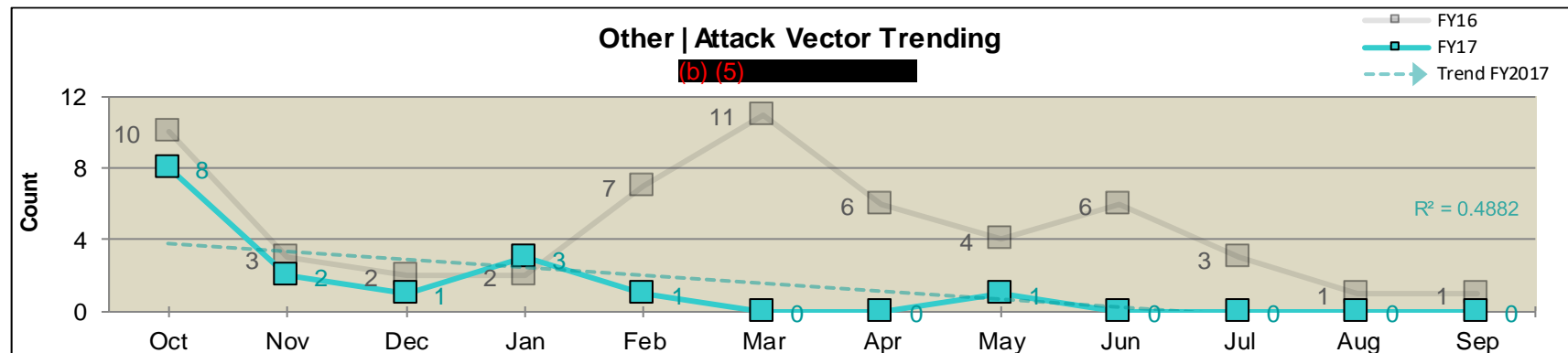
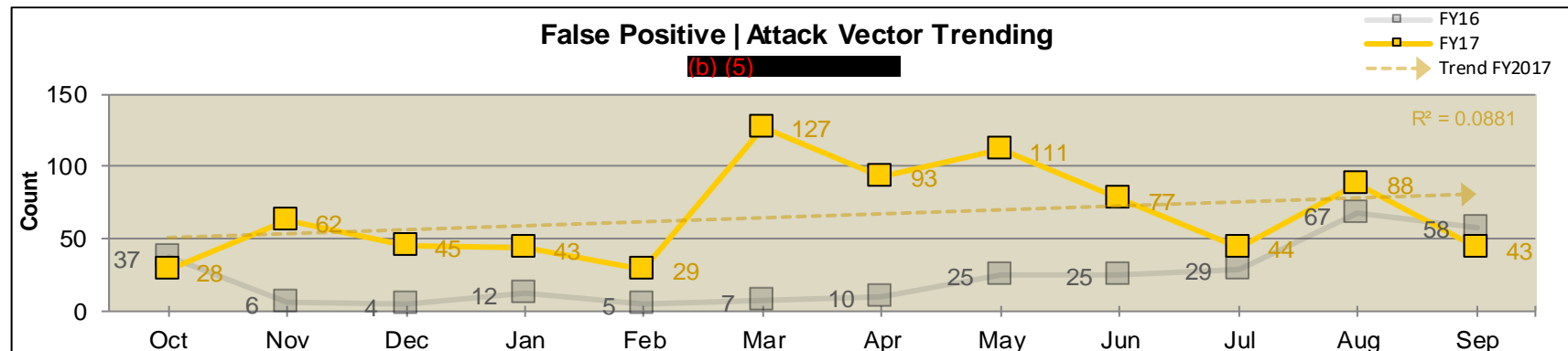




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4 (b) (5) MTIPS Based Reports

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5 Executive Level Reports

5.1 Successful Incident Attack Report | PMC

The purpose of this report is the fulfillment of Section-E of the PMC (Presidential Management Council on Cybersecurity) reporting requirement. Metrics include total attack attempts, total successful attacks, and the percentage of successful attacks within a given time period. Total attack attempts are defined as detections observed from Symantec Endpoint Protection, FireEye and the Fortinet IPS system between a unique source IP address and destination address for each hour during the reporting time period (i.e. denominator). Total successful attacks are defined as Remedy logged incidents with definable malware (i.e. numerator). The percentage of successful attacks is defined as the ‘Total Successful Attacks’ divided by ‘Total Attack Attempts’. This metric is reported on monthly and quarterly time periods.

CSIRC ► Events ► Incidents ► Successful Attacks
Time Frame: September FY17
Total Attack Attempts: 90,876
Total Successful Attacks: 7
Percentage of Successful Attacks: 0.0077%
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CSIRC ► Events ► Incidents ► Successful Attacks
Time Frame: Q4 FY17
Total Attack Attempts: 266,199
Total Successful Attacks: 23
Percentage of Successful Attacks: 0.0086%
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